UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

9:54 am, May 19, 2021 **U.S. DISTRICT COURT** LONG ISLAND OFFICE

RHIAN TAYLOR, . Civil No. 18-CV-05500-KAM-ST

Vs.

. 100 Federal Plaza

CITY OF NEW YORK, ET AL. . Central Islip, NY 11722

. April 26, 2021

TRANSCRIPT OF TELEPHONIC HEARING BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEVEN TISCIONE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For The Plaintiff: LAW OFFICES OF JOEL B. RUDIN, P.C.

> BY: HARAN TAE, ESQ. 152 W. 57th Street

8th Floor

New York, NY 10019

For The Defendants: NEW YORK CITY LAW DEPARTMENT

BY: PHILIP R. DePAUL, ESO.

100 Church Street

Room 3-208

New York, NY 10007

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THE COURT: All right, this is Taylor v. City of New 2 York, et al., 18-CV-5500. Can I have counsel please state your 3 appearances for the record.

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MS. TAE: Yes, this is Haran Tae from the Law Offices of Joel B. Rudin. I'm representing plaintiff Rhian Taylor.

MR. DePAUL: And Your Honor, this is Philip DePaul from the Office of the Corporation Counsel representing 8 defendants. Good afternoon.

THE COURT: Good afternoon. All right, before we 10 move on to the new stuff let me just go over with you the 11 \parallel materials that I did review that were submitted in camera. 12 Unfortunately it took a while because the original materials 13 that were submitted got lost in the transition of my Chambers 14 from Brooklyn to Central Islip, so I had to get them 15 retransmitted electronically.

So most of them I have, you know, reviewed and have, 17 \parallel you know, made a determination. There's a couple of items that I wanted to just ask some additional questions about. So I'll go through them in order, and these are the materials that were provided to me so to the extent that there's issues about other materials, I can't answer. I can only tell you which ones I've gone through. So if there's any missing you have to let me 23 know.

So the files were identified by about privilege, I 25 guess privilege log numbers. So with respect to privilege log 1 number 7 I find that it's not relevant and doesn't need to be disclosed.

With privilege log number 13, I do think that that is 4 something that should be disclosed and is not privileged for 5 purposes of this case. I can't, you know, make any ruling as to whether any of it would be admissible at trial but at least for purposes of discovery I think it's disclosable.

For privilege log number 24, that's also not 9 disclosable, not relevant and covered by privilege.

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Privilege log number 39 is mostly irrelevant but there are one or two pages that discuss the criminal history of 12 Hilton and Turner. And those specific items should be, you 13 know, turned over so you can redact the majority of it. But 14 you know, two pages I believe that refer to the criminal history of those two witnesses should be disclosed.

Who is Tyrell Garcia, and what relevance does he 17∥ have? The next couple of ones are all related to Tyrell 18 Garcia.

MS. TAE: Sure. Your Honor, if I may explain. Tyrell Garcia is one of the plaintiff's alibi witnesses.

> THE COURT: Okay.

There are three individuals, Stefan MS. TAE: Alexander, Tyrell Garcia and Omari Lodge who were with $24 \parallel$ plaintiff at the party that immediately preceded the shooting.

> THE COURT: Okay.

MS. TAE: And they would testify on his behalf that 2 he was not the shooter.

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THE COURT: Okay. And then, all right. 4 lot of these other materials relate to those three witnesses. 5 | They're materials that were prepared by the defense, I guess, 6 to cross examine these witnesses, and some of it is like their criminal history and things like that.

MS. TAE: Yes, Your Honor, so our position is that 9 all that information would be relevant because the defendants 10 have indicated that they intend to depose those individuals. 11 And so we believe we're entitled to that information as 12 potential impeachment evidence and we think it would be greatly 13 unfair if the defendants, you know, have information that might 14 potentially bear on these witnesses' credibility or that of plaintiff's, then you know, we wouldn't likewise be able to 16 have that information as well.

MR. DePAUL: Your Honor, if I may be heard. I don't 18 think that's necessarily accurate.

> THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DePAUL: I believe from my memory of those files. Included within those files are, for example, draft cross examinations and note taking by the Prosecutor in preparation.

> THE COURT: Yes.

MR. DePAUL: That is not information that plaintiffs 25 would be entitled to.

THE COURT: I think you have to separate it out a $2 \parallel$ little bit, because I think you're right. I think there are 3 materials within those broad categories. And you know, if 4 you're looking at the privilege log, it's privilege log number $5 \parallel 44$ and number 45 relates to Tyrell Garcia. Number 47 to number 49 is kind of an amalgamation of all the different defense witnesses. And then number 67 is interview notes of Stefan 8 Alexander, Tyrell Garcia and Omari Lodge.

MS. TAE: So Your Honor, just to clarify, we would 10 not be seeking, you know, things that are clearly core or products such as cross examinations.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MS. TAE: We're seeking what are clearly factual 14 materials. I mean, just because, for example rap sheets were gathered by an attorney doesn't make that work product privileged. But to the extent that there's factual material and they're including witness statements, we would be seeking 18 those materials.

MR. DePAUL: Well, Your Honor, you know, plaintiffs can --

> THE COURT: Okay. I'm sorry.

MR. DePAUL: You know, plaintiffs can subpoena the 23 criminal histories of those individuals. I think the 24 compilation of those criminal histories does go to core work 25 product. I think it is my understanding also that they're

1 subpoenaing the criminal histories for the individuals in the 2 State Court case, and Haran, you can correct me if I'm wrong. 3 But I believe that they're obtaining, they're already getting 4 these materials in the State Court case.

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THE COURT: Well, I don't care how they get them, but I think they are entitled to the criminal histories of the witnesses. So to the extent that some of that is included 8 within these categories of documents, I don't particularly care 9 how you disclose it to them. If you want to disclose it to 10 \parallel them through this process, that's fine. But I do think that they're entitled to those records.

I agree with you that, you know, the draft cross 13 examinations and the handwritten notes of the ADA, you know, 14 with sample questions and things like that are not disclosable. But you know, in terms of the actual, you know, whether you turn over a rap sheet or you redact things but turn over the 17 factual information about the prior criminal record, that stuff 18 needs to be turned over.

MS. TAE: And Your Honor, we would just request that 20 \parallel to the extent that there are factual materials in there that are not criminal histories, that they would be disclosed as 22 well.

THE COURT: So the only fact and, you know, defense 24 counsel can, I guess, stop me if I'm missing something. But 25 \parallel the only factual materials I see in there, and this I guess

1 maybe we should talk about is, you know, there are notes from $2 \parallel$ the Prosecutor, it looks like her interviews with the three 3 witnesses. I don't know if there were prior reports turned 4 over about, you know, those interview, because you know, 5 typically --

MS. TAE: There are no reports, I'm sorry, Your 7 Honor, I didn't mean to interrupt you.

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THE COURT: Yes. At least on the Federal level 9 usually we have the agents write up a report of any interviews 10 conducted of witnesses and that gets turned over. Obviously things are a little different on the State level. So I don't 12 know what's previously been turned over. But the factual 13 summary of those witness interviews needs to be turned over.

So if there's no formal report then you've got to 15 turn over the notes, because that's the only other thing there 16 is.

MS. TAE: Yes, Your Honor. My understanding is that 18 this is, her notes are the only record memorializing her 19 interviews of these witnesses. There are no other reports or 20 recordings.

THE COURT: Okay. And that would be privilege log 22 number 67. Again, I don't know. But if there is no report or any other, you know, document that outlines that information 24 then I think you've got to turn over the notes.

MR. DePAUL: Okav.

THE COURT: But you know, from looking at everything 2 else, like I said, the only other factual information is the, 3 you know, the rap sheets, the criminal history stuff and the 4 interview notes of their interviews. The rest of it is, you 5 know, not relevant. But those particular factual things I think need to be turned over.

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MR. DePAUL: Okay, thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And I think that the same goes for 9 privilege log number 47 to number 49, which is like the 10 | materials for defense cross examination, you know, of defense 11 witnesses. You know, things like, you know, notes of, you 12 know, potential questions and all of that stuff is not 13 disclosable. But to the extent that there's materials 14 contained in that packet that are, you know, criminal history and related to prior bad acts, that stuff needs to be turned 16 over.

MR. DePAUL: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So privilege log number 51. This was a Grand Jury memo, it looks like it was prepared, you know, in preparation for going into the Grand Jury. You know, I've reviewed it, I'm not really sure what relevance it has. It doesn't really contain much. Why is plaintiff looking for it? Maybe you can help me understand why you think this is 24 relevant.

Sure. So Your Honor, I mean, it's been

1 hard because we haven't really been able to find out from the defendants kind of the nature of what's inside the memo.

THE COURT: Sure.

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MS. TAE: But we applied for this memo because we had a basis to believe that the memo contained factual information concerning kind of what happened leading up to the Grand Jury involving these two witnesses, Anthony Hilton and Seprel 8 Turner. And so during discovery in this case we had found out that Mr., I'm sorry, the NYPD and the D.A.'s office had 10 attempted to subpoena these two witnesses, multiple times, they were uncooperative, and that as to Mr. Hilton and to Mr. 12 \parallel Turner, they had applied for material witness applications. 13 believe Mr. Steve Ziades (phonetic), he's our local on this, 14 did these initial applications.

They weren't able to locate Mr. Turner but they did 16 locate Mr. Hilton, got him in for a material witness hearing. During the course of that hearing Mr. Hilton, you know, denied knowledge of the shooting, claimed that he was intoxicated which directly contradicted his trial testimony, told the Court that he had already told Mr. Cesar (phonetic), the representative from the D.A.'s office what had happened. 22 Cesar also confirmed to the Court that he had had conversations 23 with Mr. Hilton as to the underlying shooting.

And then when he continued to refuse to cooperate he 25 \parallel was actually held and jailed, and then given the choice of

1 either testifying in the custody of the D.A.'s office or being 2 sent to Rikers.

> THE COURT: Okay.

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MS. TAE: And then after he had been jailed for some $5\parallel$ period of time he agreed to testify in the Grand Jury. So our 6 basis it that --

THE COURT: None of that is in here. The only thing 8 that's even tangentially mentioned is just, you know, an 9 identification of potential, you know, issues with the case 10 that, you know, just generally mentions cooperation and willingness of witnesses to come forward. But that's nothing 12 in terms of, you know, that whole litany of things that you 13 just talked about.

There's no factual information about, you know, the 15 material witness warrant and all that stuff. That's in a 16 different one. But the memo itself doesn't really have 17 anything that would be useful to you.

Okay. You mentioned, Your Honor, that the MS. TAE: memo does identify potential issues with gaining the 20 cooperation of these witnesses?

THE COURT: Just as in a general, like, you know, 22 \parallel what are potential problems, you know, cooperation and willingness of witnesses to go forward. That's, you know, 24 generally speaking. There's nothing specific.

MS. TAE: Well, to the extent that information is

1 contained within the memo we would request that at least that 2 information be disclosed, even if that memo is redacted in some 3 form to not include what Your Honor deems to be irrelevant 4 information.

THE COURT: Let me just look at it again. Sorry, I'm 6 just pulling it up right now to refresh my memory exactly what it is. And of course my computer just crashed. Got to love 8 technology. All right, I don't know that there's anything 9 surprising about that statement.

MR. DePAUL: Right, and it's, obviously it's 11 generally an issue in every criminal case, so.

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THE COURT: Yes. So I mean, I don't know how helpful 13 it is to you. I also don't know particularly why it's such a 14 bad thing to turn over if it's just that part. Okay.

MS. TAE: Yes, Your Honor. So I mean, if it's not, 16 if there isn't any issue with not disclosing it --

THE COURT: Yes, I think turn over that last page, 18 it's just one sentence basically on the last page where it says 19 issues.

> MS. TAE: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Like I said, nothing ground shattering 22 \parallel about that. I mean, it's basically an issue in every case. 23 All right, let's see, what's the next thing. So that's the 24 Grand Jury memo. So number 55 is mostly criminal history and 25 prior bad acts by Turner and Hilton. This is the part that

1 also has stuff related to the material witness and his arrest $2 \parallel$ basically at the time that they were going to get him to 3 testify.

MS. TAE: Yes, Your Honor, so we believe that --THE COURT: Yes, I think that more -- yes, I think 6 that more directly goes to your issue about his lack of willingness to testify and I would assume what your argument $8 \parallel$ is, that they essentially forced him to testify. And to the 9 extent that it involves criminal history, that also goes to 10 \parallel the, yes. So that I think is, that's all covered. I think number 55 is stuff that needs to be turned over.

MR. DePAUL: Okay.

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THE COURT: It's not, it's all factual. There's no, 14 like, opinion stuff or anything like that. You know, if I miss, if there's like a Post-it note somewhere that I missed, I 16 didn't see any on that, but if there's one like that that has 17 \parallel the Prosecutor's thoughts or something, you can redact that. 18 But I didn't see anything like that in number 55.

MR. DePAUL: Okay.

THE COURT: And then number 62 and number 65 are not relevant.

And that's, I think we already addressed number 67, 23 which is the notes for the interview, interviews of the fact 24 witnesses.

MR. DePAUL: You did, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. And that's everything I reviewed, everything that I received.

> Thank you, Your Honor. MS. TAE:

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MR. DePAUL: That's correct, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right, so let's move on to the new stuff. So in terms of the new stuff we've got, the first issue is the, I guess records regarding Turner's connection to the Snow Gang. I was a little unclear. It sounded like you were gathering some of those materials so you are going to produce something? I'm not sure where you stand on that.

MR. DePAUL: Sure, Your Honor. We gathered materials 12 from the NYPD, from the NYPD's Gang Unit, related to his suspected involvement in the Snow Gang. We have those records, 14 we're reviewing them with the PD right now because there are 15 some law enforcement concerns about some of the pages.

> THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DePAUL: But some of those pages will be produced 18 to plaintiff.

THE COURT: Okay. All right, well, you're going to have to produce what you can and to the extent that you're not producing stuff you'll have to put it in a privilege log so they can look at what you're not producing and see whether there's anything they want to make out of it.

MR. DePAUL: Correct, Your Honor.

MS. TAE: Yes, Your Honor. But our request

encompasses also records related to Mr. Turner from the D.A.'s $2 \parallel$ file as well, not just the NYPD's files. And those are the 3 requests that the defendants are opposing.

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MR. DePAUL: And the problem for us there, Your 5 Honor, as we said in our letter, the files for those cases, especially the Lucas case, is enormous. I've been told it's roughly over 800,000 pages of documents because it involves so 8 much social media searches. To require us to go through that 9 for cases that are not related to this case when plaintiff will 10 have information related to Turner's involvement in the Snow Gang is really a, it's really a burdensome argument.

MS. TAE: Well, Your Honor, we don't believe that 13 defendants, I mean, defendants need to actually show that it's going to be anywhere near as burdensome as they suggest. mean, the Lieutenant testified at trial about social media posts created by Turner. So I mean, it's likely that there's some sort of organization in the D.A.'s files where they've either collected his social media posts in a folder or have some sort of a repository related to Turner specifically and may be segregated somewhere, indexed or searchable.

My understanding is also Mr. Lucas brought a civil 22 │ lawsuit in the Eastern District and in connection with that lawsuit all of the discovery related to the underlying prosecution was ordered to be disclosed. And so you know, it's likely that all of this material is already in PDF form or

1 presumably text searchable or at least organized in some way 2 where they wouldn't have to actually go through the entirety of 3 the files in order to locate the ones related to Mr. Turner.

MR. DePAUL: I just don't think that's the case, Your $5 \parallel$ Honor, at least any more. I don't know the status of the file 6 as it exists with respect to the civil case. But I've been told by the D.A.'s office that it's papers, and they would have 8 to go through it to find out the information.

And I would also say, because we talked about this in 10 our letter, Your Honor, the Lieutenant testified that Turner's involvement in the Snow Gang was minimal. He was involved in 12 it at the beginning but I believe by the time of plaintiff's 13 second trial he had already been kicked out of the gang because 14 of his cooperation in this case.

So not only is it extremely burdensome for us to have 16 to undertake this search, it's very tenuous related to 17∥plaintiff's claims because as far as I can tell and based on the information that I have, Snow Gang wasn't formed until after plaintiff's first conviction and he was kicked out of the Snow Gang before plaintiff's second trial.

So there's really no overlap here between whatever involvement Turner had with that gang and the claims related to plaintiff's two trials.

MS. TAE: Your Honor, if I may address that.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MS. TAE: First all we're not just seeking about the 2 NYPD's records, I mean, we're seeking the D.A.'s records and 3 they may have conducted their own investigation, and likely 4 that is actually the case. And we know it's blatantly untrue 5 that Turner, you know, was, had minimal involvement and you know, was only involved to the extent that, you know, he was I mean, that's untrue from the D.A.'s own records.

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We received a 2016 gun case for which he got a 9 cooperation agreement in connection with plaintiff's retrial, and there his co-defendant stated that Turner was the leader of the Snow Gang, he had guns on him. And then we also have a 12 2018 arrest where it shows in an internal document from the 13 D.A.'s office that they had some sort of system-wide message alert for Turner that basically flagged whenever he was arrested. And indicated to the Prosecutor that was in charge of the case that they should notify the head of the Career Criminals Bureau, and they should do that before offering any 18 sort of plea to Turner.

And even if he was kicked out, the reasons that he was kicked out are relevant here because A.D. Ross tried to argue at the retrial that plaintiff was responsible for the alleged threats against these two witnesses, that they were, you know, the victims of violence and assault. And if there's information in there related to turner being kicked out of the Snow Gang due to his cooperation against plaintiff, that's

relevant information.

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And so I don't see why we wouldn't be entitled to 3 that material. I'd also like to --

MR. DePAUL: Well, I disagree with -- go ahead.

MS. TAE: I'd also like to note that, you know, what 6 materials are actually in the possession of the D.A.'s office and not just the NYPD is relevant because it shows what was in $8 \parallel$ the actual possession of the office, it worsens, you know, Ms. 9 Ross' Brady violation, especially where she testified in her $10 \parallel$ court of claims deposition that she was aware that there were people in her office prosecuting Snow Gang members. But then 12 she claimed that she had no credible information that Turner 13 was a member of the Snow Gang.

And so we need that information to show the extent to which we were prejudiced, plaintiff was prejudiced, and we 16 can't do that unless we have the materials that she's going to 17 have to turn over.

I do think, you know, you're going to THE COURT: have to do some more exploring with the D.A.'s office about what materials there are regarding Turner's Snow Gang membership because, you know, this is one of the things that, 22 \parallel you know, the failure to turn over is, you know, forms the gravamen of plaintiff's claim to Brady violations among other 24 things, not turning over evidence of his gang membership. And I don't know what the records are or what they say regarding

1 his gang membership. But clearly, you know, he was somehow 2 affiliated with the gang at some point.

So I think there needs to be more explanation of, you $4 \parallel$ know, what materials exist to show, somebody at some point, you know, testified that he belonged to the gang and was kicked out. Well, where is that information coming from? It's coming from somewhere.

MR. DePAUL: It's based on the, it was based on the 9 investigation that Lieutenant Bursaro (phonetic) conducted in 10 connection with his testimony, and his partner Detective Gayard (phonetic) in connection with the Lucas trial. And I mean, those are the records, I mean, that was the records we were 13 producing from NYPD is related to that.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MS. TAE: I mean, Your Honor, the burden is clearly 16 on the defendants to show that they are entitled not to 17 disclose this information. I don't think they've met their 18 burden here. They haven't conducted any sort of search to 19 determine, you know, whether there is additional information in the D.A.'s file separate from the information from Lieutenant Bursaro and the NYPD and whether there is, like, some sort of 22 separate repository where information related to Turner are saved. And I think that's the bare minimum of what they should 24 at least try to find out. I'd also --

MR. DePAUL: Your Honor, I think that --

THE COURT: One at a time.

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MR. DePAUL: I've indicated that file is 800,000 3 pages long, Your Honor. I mean, I don't understand, and that 4 it's really not searchable at this stage. So, I mean, I don't 5 know what more, else I have to show.

MS. TAE: I mean, it's possible that the file has, I mean, there's a file that's literally titled Seprel Turner. 8 don't know. And I don't know that defense counsel has actually 9 ascertained whether or not it's organized in some way. And 10 maybe, you know, maybe I would suggest that he reach out to corporation counsel from the Lucas lawsuit. I mean, maybe 12 they've organized the material there. And it would be the same 13 material. So I mean, maybe that's also one avenue he could 14 explore.

THE COURT: All right, well, you're going to turn 16 over the stuff from the NYPD investigation. I think you should 17 \parallel at least consult with the D.A.'s office and find out if there 18 is, you know, anything that, you know, that they have that 19 could, for example, again I don't know how the file is 20 organized but sometimes when they do these large gang or organized crime prosecutions they do separate out, you know, 22 suspects and gang members and, you know, have separate files 23 for each gang member.

If they have something like that, that might be 25 relatively easy to search. If they don't, then you know, I'm 1 not going to make you go through 800,000 pages without something more specific to go on. But at least find out what 3 is there.

> Thank you, Your Honor. MR. DePAUL: Okay.

THE COURT: And turn over the NYPD stuff.

MR. DePAUL: Yes, yes, Your Honor.

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MS. TAE: And Your Honor, I'd like to ask about the 8 Ford prosecution file. This is a separate prosecution from the 9 Lucas file that we were just discussing. So this file we're 10 | requesting records from because Ms. Ross indicated during her court of claims deposition that this was a prosecution which 12 she herself handled where she first found out, allegedly first 13 found out about Turner's Snow Gang affiliation. So that's the 14 \parallel basis for the request and there, I mean, defendants haven't 15 made any sort of showing or argue that it would be burdensome 16 to review that file to see if there's any information relevant 17 to Turner in there. So we would request that those records be 18 turned over.

THE COURT: That's when the ADA apparently learned 20 that he had a Snow Gang affiliation?

> MS. TAE: Yes.

MR. DePAUL: That was her testimony, Your Honor. 23 did consult with the D.A.'s office with that prosecution, too. 24 My understanding is that it's in similar form, but I can talk 25 with them to see what's feasible.

THE COURT: See what's feasible. I mean, obviously $2 \parallel$ if she found out during the course of that prosecution then 3 there's got to be some material there indicating, you know, what the gang membership was. This information is coming from somewhere, it's just a question of finding where it's coming from.

> Thank you, Your Honor. MS. TAE:

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THE COURT: All right. Explain to me the Newsome 9 materials, because I'm not quite understanding why you need 10 that for this case.

MS. TAE: I'm sorry, Your Honor, before we move on could we get a date as to when defendants could get back to us 13 with that information?

MR. DePAUL: Your Honor, I'm speaking with the D.A.'s office tomorrow. I can probably, it's going to take them some time to figure out what's feasible and what is not. So at 17 least a week, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That's fine, get back to them in a week.

MS. TAE: So Your Honor, just moving on to the 20 Newsome material. So this was a shooting homicide of an individual named Danyae Champelle. It was prosecuted by ADA 22 Ross and it involved four co-defendants. And there during jury 23 selection the defense discovered that hidden within, like 500 24 pages of discovery there was a DD5 file that showed a 25∥ ballistics comparison had been conducted between the

Champelle murder and another unrelated shooting that had been 2 committed two days earlier by an individual named Shameke 3 Corbitt (phonetic), who Ross was also prosecuting.

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So the defense moved for a mistrial and the Court directed Ms. Ross to figure out if there had, in fact, been a 6 match between those two shootings. She determined that there had been and subsequently disclosed the DD5 that was dated a 8 few weeks after the incident back in 2010, four years before 9 the trial that showed the ballistics match.

So then the trial court then had to consider whether to grant the extraordinary relief of dismissing the murder charges on the basis that the prosecution had committed an intentional Brady violation. The Court ultimately did not find evidence of deliberate misconduct by Ms. Ross, but I think we're still entitled to the case file on it because the Court really only had a small piece of the universe of evidence. heard testimony from the NYPD but it didn't review what was in 18 the D.A.'s file, Ms. Ross didn't testify at the hearing.

The defendants in that case didn't have the benefit of civil discovery. Moreover, we weren't a party to that proceeding, we're not bound by it, neither is the Court. think we are entitled to investigate what happened. 23 mean, even if it wasn't deliberately withheld by Ms. Ross we 24 think it's still relevant information. I mean, the fact that she was prosecuting, she was prosecuting this individual

1 Corbitt for the attempted murder, and the request for $2 \parallel$ comparison was made in that case. And then she knew that there 3 was a comparison that they requested and, and to be, remain 4 willfully ignorant of the results, I mean, that's beyond 5 belief.

And you know, clearly it's relevant to the fact that, you know, she was being deliberately indifferent to her 8 obligation to seek out Brady information that was within the 9 possession of either the NYPD or others in her office as 10 required by Kyles v. Whitley.

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Additionally, I mean, there's information in that 12 case law not only relating to the exculpatory ballistics 13 report, but additional Brady violations that she committed in $14 \parallel$ connection with the retrial, which obviously was never litigated in the criminal case because it happened after the 16 mistrial and because the retrial resulted in acquittal.

So those Brady violations included an exculpatory 18 surveillance video that showed that the star prosecution 19 witness was not at the location she claimed to be when she 20 observed the shooting. There's also a cell phone document 21 \parallel which showed that Corbitt when he was arrested, I think 9 hours 22 after the Champelle murder, on this unrelated attempted murder 23 was actually found in possession of Champelle's cell phone. 24 And that, you know, those are additional Brady violations as 25 well.

So I mean, I think all of this information is 2 relevant to our Monell claim because it's evidence of 3 additional Brady violations. And even if the evidence showed 4 that, you know, she didn't intentionally but instead 5 recklessly, I think it shows that the office's failure to investigate or discipline her, or to have training and procedures to ensure that such violations, even unintentional 8 didn't occur. I think that's all relevant to our Monell claim 9 involving the D.A.'s office.

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And I also note that, you know, Ms. Ross will also be a witness so, you know, this information goes to her credibility. And it's relevant possibly as Rule 404B evidence 13 because it shows an absence of mistake.

MR. DePAUL: Your Honor, I mean, I think for all the details that plaintiff's counsel just laid out the most important takeaway from this is that it has nothing to do with this case. There was a hearing held in Newsome and the Court found specifically that this was not an intentional or a 19 reckless Brady violation, it wasn't intentional, it wasn't even part of an error committed by the D.A.'s office, it was an error committed as the Court ruled by the NYPD.

Now Mr. Newsome did bring a civil suit and that was, 23 discovery was had and that case was settled. This plaintiff in 24 this case doesn't need to relitigate these issues over and over again simply because it involves the same prosecutor.

1 would result in many trials about whether ADA Ross committed $2 \parallel \text{Brady violations in any of her other cases, which is just not}$ 3 relevant, and definitely not proportional to the needs of this case.

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MS. TAE: I mean, the question here is whether this information is discoverable. I mean, that's irrespective of whether such evidence would be admissible at trial. And I 8 think here it is. I mean, we have a targeted request, we're 9 not seeking the full file, we're only seeking the documents 10 | specifically relating to the Brady evidence that was withheld and what evidence defense requested and what was disclosed.

And I don't understand defense argument that this is 13 unrelated to our case when it's directly relevant to our Monell 14 claim involving the D.A.'s office.

MR. DePAUL: It, you're just looking to get, to find 16 out if she committed a Brady violation in another case, which 17 is not your claim.

We already know that she committed a Brady violation. I mean, your argument is that she didn't commit intentionally, but she still committed it. I mean, the prosecution really has an obligation to seek out Brady 22 information, that's a function of the NYPD.

MR. DePAUL: We understand that, but it's not, it's 24 not the purpose of your, of civil discovery for you to get to 25 relitigate her career, or the decisions she made in connection 1 with that case, especially when the hearing was held on the $2 \parallel \text{Brady violation in the first trial and a civil claim was}$ 3 brought by Mr. Newsome. And discovery was held in that case.

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MS. TAE: We're not relitigating her career, we're $5\parallel$ trying to obtain discovery that's relevant to show the office's deliberate indifference to the need to train and supervise and potentially discipline prosecutors as to their Brady obligations.

MR. DePAUL: And Your Honor, I will note that, as we 10 noted in our letter, this case has been consolidated with Bellamy versus City of New York and another case, Benitez, 12 which has been settled. Plaintiff's counsel has obtained days 13 of testimony from executives of the Queens D.A.'s office, both current and former, about exactly these practices, the need for 15 training, the need for discipline. They have tens of thousands 16 of pages of documents on these things.

What's different about this one, Your Honor, is that 18 it's specifically related to this prosecutor and it really 19 doesn't relate to the policies and practices of the office. They're really just looking to find another mistake that this ADA allegedly made. And civil discovery in one case shouldn't 22 be permitted, it's not that broad to allow them to do that.

MS. TAE: I mean, I don't understand it. I mean, 24 doesn't that actually support plaintiff's claim that this is 25 relevant because it is evidence regarding potential Brady

1 violations that this Prosecutor may have committed in another case?

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MR. DePAUL: But Your Honor, the claims in this case 4 are related to what happened to this plaintiff, not what 5 happened to another civil plaintiff or another criminal defendant. Whether or not ADA Ross committed a Brady violation in another case, which she didn't, and the Court ruled that she 8 didn't, is not relevant.

And again it's, for us to go down this road and 10 | relitigate another case just increases the scope of discovery 11 \parallel in this case when we should be trying to focus on resolving 12 paper discovery disputes and moving on to depositions. And for 13 us to go down this road of litigating an entire civil case that 14 was already brought and settled is really too far afield.

MS. TAE: Your Honor, we're not trying to relitigate 16 anything, we're trying to investigate what happened in that 17 case and we do think it's relevant because Ms. Ross is a 18 witness, her credibility is at issue here and you know, whether 19 or not she committed a Brady violation intentionally or recklessly or, you know, failed to follow up is all relevant information. And I just don't see how, you know, given the 22 broad discovery rules under the, you know, under federal discovery, we should be entitled to this information.

I mean, I'd also note that Judge Glasser in the 25 Newsome civil lawsuit sustained a claim that the misconduct was 1 intentional and you know, the City settled for six figures 2 prior to discovery.

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MR. DePAUL: Well, I don't, I don't understand why, 4 Your Honor, I don't think that's necessarily accurate. $5 \parallel$ know why plaintiff's counsel is saying it was pre-discovery. $6 \parallel \text{ADA}$ Ross was deposed in that case, they were clearly in discovery. And whatever ruling that was made by Judge Glasser 8 was done on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion. So Your Honor, I truly, I 9 think this request is really too far afield. It has nothing to 10 do with this case, it doesn't have anything to do with the policies and practices of this office. They just want to find 12 another mistake allegedly made by this ADA.

MS. TAE: I mean, I think the point is we are trying 14 to discover whether or not it was a mistake or, you know, this Brady violation was a result of inadequate training, supervision and discipline by the office. Either way it's 17∥ relevant because it either shows that she was intentionally 18 violating their rights by withholding this information or she 19 was indifferent to her obligations to seek out Brady information while it was in the possession of the NYPD. was caused by the office's deliberate indifference.

MR. DePAUL: But a court examined this, Your Honor, 23 and ruled that this --

MS. TAE: That doesn't matter.

MR. DePAUL: Excuse me, Haran.

MS. TAE: I'm sorry.

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THE COURT: A court ruled on this and determined that 3 it was a bureaucratic error created as it resulted from the 4 Police Department, not from the Queens D.A.'s office.

MS. TAE: Again, Your Honor, as I mentioned before 6 first of all we weren't a party to that proceeding, there's no identity of parties. We didn't have the opportunity to 8 litigate it. We're not bound by it and the court there only 9 had a small piece of the evidence, they didn't hear or consider 10 all of the possible evidence. Ms. Ross didn't testify at the hearing, they didn't review what was in the D.A.'s file, they 12 only heard testimony from a representative from the NYPD as to 13 why the ballistics match wasn't reported to the Champelle 14 murder.

We know that ADA Ross prosecuted the attempted murder 16 of Corbitt, who knows if she received notification of a match 17 \parallel in connection with that case. I mean, we're entitled to 18 investigate that.

MR. DePAUL: Your Honor, I have nothing further to 20 say.

I mean we, Your Honor --

THE COURT: I'm not going to let you litigate an 23 entirely different case. You might be entitled to some 24 limited, very specific records regarding that. But you're going to have to narrowly tailor it because I'm not going to 1 let you go through and relitigate an entirely separate case 2 just because it's the same Prosecutor.

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MS. TAE: Your Honor, we're not trying to relitigate 4 it, we narrowed our request for documents specifically relating 5 to the Brady evidence that was withheld, and then a transcript 6 showing what the defense requested and what was disclosed. We're not requesting the full file.

MR. DePAUL: But Your Honor, basically if you look at the request it basically is the full file, or something close 10 to it. They're requesting all evidence, all property vouchers, all evidence requests. The transcript for every single court 12 appearance for the entire case. You know, just because there 13 are sub-categories of information in the request doesn't mean 14 the request isn't burdensome and it doesn't really encompass 15 almost the entire file.

The requests that they have served are extremely over $17 \parallel$ broad and really, to the extent that this information should be 18 produced really would need to be much more targeted than they are now.

THE COURT: Like I said, I think you might be 21 entitled to some very limited discovery but I'm not going to 22 \parallel let you go full scale into the entire separate case. So you're 23 going to have to narrow your request. Maybe you can check and 24 see what discovery was already collected in the other civil 25 case, that may make it easier to figure out what's there and

1 maybe you could help them narrow and target the discovery 2 request in a way that, you know, produces the relevant 3 information without going full scale into a whole separate 4 case. I really don't think we need to relitigate that whole $5\parallel$ thing but there might be some relevant information that's 6 already been collected, particularly when, you know, there was another civil case in that, regarding that issue. So maybe see 8 what's already been collected and plaintiff will have to narrow the request a little bit more.

MS. TAE: Yes, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Okay, the reversal memorandums. 12 that seems like work product.

MS. TAE: And so, Your Honor, I mean, even to the 14 extent that the memos -- well, sorry, Your Honor, I'll back up. So our understanding is that the memos often contained not just an analysis of whether or not certain claims are meritorious $17 \parallel$ but also kind of their findings of what had happened in the 18 underlying case and the alleged misconduct. It's factual 19 material.

And you know, even to the extent that it contains 21 core work product material I think where we are alleging that 22 \parallel the D.A.'s office was deliberately indifferent and, you know, 23 the state of mind of the executives is directly at issue in 24 this case here, that privilege would be overcome because the 25 reversal memos helped to put the D.A. on notice of misconduct and the need for training and/or discipline.

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So that information is relevant because it would show 3 that the executives had actual notice about the extent of the 4 misconduct. And it kind of shows, you know, we can compare what happened in the memo versus what happened after the D.A.'s office appealed.

So what matters is what the D.A.'s office thought of 8 the misconduct that was alleged and their findings in 9 connection with respect to that alleged misconduct. And I 10 would just note that the City voluntarily produced reversal 11 memos in connection with the Benitez lawsuit, which is this 12 other lawsuit also involving a Monell claim against the D.A.'s 13 office as well as an additional lawsuit, Sevius (phonetic) 14 versus the City of New York.

So the fact that, and they've taken the position that 16 the fact that they prepared these reversal memos showed that 17∥ they weren't deliberately indifferent because it was disseminated to executives at the D.A.'s office and the trial prosecutors. So they may contend that their reversal memos are evidence in their favor on the Monell claim, so you know, if they do that then I think we're entitled to that information.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, to the extent they're going 23 to use it as affirmatively in their defense, then sure, you'd 24 be entitled to it. I don't know if they're going to do that in 25 this case. Are you, Mr. DePaul?

MR. DePAUL: I don't, at this stage, Your Honor, I $2 \parallel$ haven't really made that decision. But at this stage I don't 3 intend to. I mean, to the extent we plan on using it, $4 \parallel$ obviously I understand my obligation to produce it. But as 5 Your Honor said it's pre-core work product and what is contained in these memoranda are what we said in our letter. It's the grounds for appeal, grounds for potential appeal based $8 \parallel$ on a reversal of a conviction by the second department. just, it sets forth what the ADA, particular ADA's file $10 \parallel \text{processes}$ are on the merits of a particular appeal.

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Plaintiff's counsel knows why these cases were 12 reversed. They have the cases, they have the court decisions, 13 there is no reason for them to say that they need this thought 14 processes of the ADAs on whether or not the office should take an appeal.

You know, and as we also said in our letter I don't 17 think plaintiff's argument about the fact that they're bringing a deliberate indifference claim has a lot of merit to it 19 because that would mean, in any case when a plaintiff is bringing a deliberate indifference claim there can be no claim of attorney work product privilege, and I just don't think 22 that's the case.

So I think for those reasons, for all of the reasons 24 we stated in our letter, this is core work product and should 25 be protected.

THE COURT: Why these four cases specifically?

MS. TAE: So we had made a request for a number of different cases where there have been reversals based on allegations of prosecutorial misconduct. Mr. DePaul indicated that of that list only these four have reversal memoranda.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. DePAUL: Yes, Your Honor, we consulted with the D.A.'s office and they informed us that only these four had 9 reverse memorandums.

THE COURT: Had reverse memorandums.

MS. TAE: And Your Honor, I just note that the law in 12 the Circuit is clear where the courts routinely order 13 disclosure of the work product that's relevant to civil rights 14 claims. I mean, there's a number of different cases. 15 defendants in their opposition brief cited, in their opposition 16 letter cited to the McCrae case, but there actually the Judge 17∥ ordered that core work product related to the ADA's 18 investigation of plaintiffs be produced, including records 19 containing the defendant ADA's thought processes and analyses and recommendations regarding the investigations because the Court found that information was relevant to the plaintiff's 22 claims there.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not going to, I wouldn't say 24 | it's routine.

MR. DePAUL: And since I was involved in that case,

1 Your Honor, there was a particular claim against the ADAs in $2 \parallel$ that case, they were actually defendants in that case. 3 Court found because there was a claim against the individual 4 ADAs, for their investigative, well, for their investigation 5 during their initial hours of the case. That's why the Court found those documents to be relevant and ordered production of it.

THE COURT: Is there anything more you can tell me 9 about these four cases?

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MS. TAE: Sure, Your Honor, I can kind of summarize. So these were, I can go kind of one by one. There's a Mackey 12 case, this was a reversal of a robbery conviction where the 13 Court found that the Prosecutor deliberately set a trap for the defense at trial by withholding a record book that was maintained by the complainant which constituted Rosario 16 material and they had withheld it until after her cross 17∥ examination. So you know, damaging testimony had kind of been 18 unwittingly elicited as a result.

The Washington case was a reversal of a rape 20 conviction that noted the impropriety of the Prosecutor's summation argument that the defendant's testimony was a lie, a pile of crock and was fabricated after having had the benefit of counsel and that, you know, the Jury should not be fooled by it. So summation misconduct by the trial Prosecutor.

The Jones case was a reversal of a robbery conviction

1 where the Prosecutor deliberately attempted through the direct $2 \parallel$ examination of a Detective to create the unfair impression that 3 the co-defendant had implicated the defendant to police.

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And then the Anderson case was a reversal where the 5 Prosecutor defied the Court's Sandoval ruling and asked a 6 series of prejudicial questions concerning the defendant's prior narcotics conviction. And then committed summation 8 misconduct by vouching for witnesses' credibility and denigrating the defense and mischaracterizing the defendant's 10 testimony. So --

THE COURT: At least there three of those cases have 12 nothing to do with Brady violations. They are other kinds of 13 misconduct. So even if there was some relevant, you know, 14 information about policies and practices it wouldn't have to do with Brady, which is the specific claim in this case. It would just be general misconduct, which I think is, you know, way, 17 way, too broad.

MS. TAE: Your Honor, we just note that our claim is not only based on Brady violations committed by Ms. Ross, it's 20 also failure to correct false testimony and the summation misconduct. And that she failed to correct the false testimony 22 of the two witnesses as to the benefits that they had received 23 from the D.A.'s office in connection with their cooperation, as 24 well as summation misconduct in connection with her comments about, you know, their lack of benefits. And then also that

1 they had no motive to lie, or no motive other than to try to $2 \parallel \text{get justice for their friend to testify on behalf of the}$ 3 prosecution.

So I would just note that our claim is not just 5 limited to Brady violations.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. DePAUL: Your Honor, I just kind of think that 8 any of the facts as plaintiff's counsel describes them, I don't 9 think they're, I still don't think those claims are in any way 10 \parallel relevant to their Monell claim. But still, the problem is the 11 core work product, right. These aren't the specific 12 Prosecutor's, you know, these specific cases aren't, have 13 nothing really to do with this case. So I think any relevance 14 argument is pretty tenuous.

THE COURT: Who did, who prepares these reverse 16 memorandum?

MR. DePAUL: The particular appeal of the ADA? 18 the ADA who handled the appeal, and then it's reviewed by their 19 supervisors and then goes to the executive level to determine whether or not they should take an appeal to the Court of Appeals.

> THE COURT: Okay.

MS. TAE: I would also note the defendants already 24 have the memos, so it would be a simple matter to produce them. 25 \parallel And I would just say that they are relevant and that the, you

1 know, the factors favoring are the policy reasons underlying $2 \parallel$ such privilege we think are outweighed by factors favoring 3 disclosure here.

THE COURT: Yes, I'm generally disinclined to allow $5\parallel$ the, you know, core work product in that way to be disclosed. 6 It would probably help if I had a look at exactly what one of these things looks like. Do you think you could provide one 8 for the Court to review in camera so I have a better idea of 9 exactly what we're talking about here?

MR. DePAUL: Yes, of course, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Maybe get the Mackey one. That was the Brady one, right?

MS. TAE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Unless you think there's a better one that you want me to review.

MR. DePAUL: I can, I'll take a look, Your Honor. And if I think more than one will be helpful I can provide 18 that.

THE COURT: All right. Just contact --

MR. DePAUL: How --

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THE COURT: Contact my Chambers and get an email address from one of my law clerks to send to them directly. It's just easier that way.

MR. DePAUL: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And all right, what's the next one? The 1 next issue is the records regarding ADA Pomodore.

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MS. TAE: Yes, Your Honor, so this comes out of a 3 | high profile murder case against an individual named Petrocetti (phonetic), which was prosecuted by ADA Pomodore in 2000. that case the star prosecution witness Compores (phonetic) 6 falsely testified at trial that he had been relocated because he feared for his safety but denied receiving any financial 8 benefits from the D.A.'s office. He falsely claimed that the 9 D.A.'s office didn't help pay for his hotel which he had been 10 staying at for months prior to the trial.

Ms. Pomodore at trial disclosed to the defense a one-12 page summary that indicated that around \$18,000 had been spent on housing and meals, but it was a very, kind of vague summary with very little information. It didn't specify whether that money was spent on housing for Compores or for his security detail. It contained no other information. The defense tried to confront him with that summary but Compores kept denying and 18 Ms. Pomodore kept objecting.

And then many years later Mr. Betti (phonetic) 20 learned through Foil (phonetic) litigation that Compores had in fact received around \$20,000 in benefits which included meals, 22∥ hotel fees, but also a security deposit and transportation as 23 well. And that disclosure included cash receipts but showed 24 that \$3,000 had been paid directly to him and that he had also declined relocation on three different locations, including

when Mr. Betti was returned on extradition.

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So this undisclosed material showed that contrary to 3 testimony he knew that the D.A.'s office was paying for his 4 hotel and other benefits and also impeached his testimony that 5 he feared for his safety. Mr. Betti then brought a 440 motion 6 in 2012 based on this evidence and the D.A.'s office opposed that motion arguing that Ms. Pomodore had lacked actual $8 \parallel$ knowledge of the documents that she suppressed because at that 9 time the office had a practice of walling off witness security records from trial Prosecutors.

> THE COURT: Okay.

MS. TAE: And the Court there rejected the D.A.'s 13 arguments, and then reversed Mr. Betti's conviction and noted that, you know, Ms. Pomodore should have corrected the false testimony, that she was in a superior position than the defense 16 to know that information and, you know, she should have had the 17 cash receipts, the prosecution should have had the cash 18 receipts and declaration forms and turned them over.

So then we deposed Ms. Pomodore as a Monell witness 20 \parallel in connection with this lawsuit and then two other related lawsuits and she testified in her deposition that she was 22 unaware through 2012 when the 440 motion was filed of any 23 policy and procedures regarding the obtaining of witness 24 security files and she also denied knowing whether, she denied 25 recollection of whether she had obtained these specific types

1 of records that she withheld in Betti and other cases. $2 \parallel$ denied being investigated for misconduct or discipline and she 3 also, she and the D.A.'s office executives also testified that 4 there had been no investigation into whether similar Brady 5 violations had occurred in other cases.

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So we're seeking these files from her other trials because we believe the relevancy of both series of Monell claim $8 \parallel$ that either the D.A. was deliberately indifferent to the need 9 to train or discipline Prosecutors who committed fair trial 10 violations or that the D.A. failed to have some sort of information management system that ensured that Brady information was communicated to the trial Prosecutors who were 13 \parallel in the position to disclose that information to the defense.

THE COURT: Tell me if I'm wrong, but this case doesn't involve any kind of witness security, does it?

MS. TAE: That's correct. It doesn't involve --

MR. DePAUL: No, it does not, Your Honor.

It doesn't involve witness security records specifically, but we believe that defendant's argument that it's not relevant on that basis is too narrow. We, I mean, it's impeachment evidence concerning witnesses and we believe 22 \parallel that our Brady claim is broad enough to encompass that. So we seek these records because, I mean, the records may show that 24 she had obtained or disclosed such witness security records in other cases prior to 2012 that would, you know, be evidence of

1 cautious avoidance, possibly deliberate misconduct. 2 records show that she was --

THE COURT: This Prosecutor has nothing to do with this case.

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MS. TAE: That's correct, Your Honor. She wasn't the same Prosecutor but, you know, we think it's relevant because it's supportive of our Monell claim. The records, if the 8 records show that the, as late as 2012 the D.A.'s office still 9 had no system for ensuring that benefits concerning trial 10 witnesses remain known to the trial Prosecutor, I think that also is evidence supporting our deliberate indifference claim.

MR. DePAUL: Your Honor, if I may be heard --

THE COURT: If you want to find out whether or not 14 they had a policy back then, that's one thing. But you're asking for records of 37 cases where you don't even know whether or not there was any violation, and they clearly have 17 \parallel nothing to do with this case. If you want to explore whether 18 or not there was a policy and practice of getting, you know, WSP information to Prosecutors, you know, that's perfectly fine if you want to go into the policy and practice.

But that's not really what this would accomplish. 22 \parallel think this is just opening the door for a whole bunch of irrelevant stuff and unnecessarily expanding the scope of discovery here. You know, you want to ask witnesses about the $25\parallel$ policies and practices regarding the WSP information, how it

1 was gotten to line Prosecutors and whether there's a system in 2 place, you know, that's all well and good. But I'm not going 3 to let you get records from these 37 other cases that have no other bearing on this one. I think that's going too far.

MS. TAE: Well, Your Honor, --

MR. DePAUL: Your Honor, if I could add something here --

> THE COURT: One at a time.

MR. DePAUL: Your Honor, if I may be heard on this 10 point.

> THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. DePAUL: I think Your Honor is absolutely 13 correct, but I will say there has been extensive discovery on 14 this specific policy issue in the other cases, and this case, 15 and the consolidated depositions that we've taken. Plaintiff's 16 counsel deposed the former Chief of the Witness Security $17 \parallel$ Division who was Chief at the time of the Betti trial. They 18 have deposed I believe eight current or former executives at 19 the office and at each of the depositions information related 20 to the policy related to witness security was asked, there's extensive testimony on that.

And by the way, they all testified consistently with 23 what they represented in the Betti case, that the witness 24 security files were maintained separately from the A.D.A.'s 25 trial file. So all of that testimony is consistent and they

also produced I believe in Bellamy about 50 witness security $2 \parallel$ files were produced to plaintiff's counsel. They have that 3 information. This request is just targeting a specific 4 Prosecutor who has no relation to this case.

MS. TAE: Well, Your Honor, first of all I'd like to say, you know, the request encompasses 37 cases but, you know, there may not have been witness protection involvement in a lot $8 \parallel$ of these so the actual number might be much smaller. And in 9 many cases, you know, if there were many cases that actually, 10 you know, might have significant ramifications because it might show the extent of the violations that occurred, potential 12 violations that might have occurred and show that the lack of 13 information management system as these executives conceded may 14 have resulted in the rights of many, many other defendants 15 being violated.

THE COURT: Given the --

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MS. TAE: And you know, withstanding the deposition 18 of the executives -- I'm sorry.

THE COURT: It's not your job in this case to 20 vindicate the rights of all of these other people who may or may not have been affected there.

MS. TAE: Yes, Your Honor, but, yes, but I think if 23 the fact, if the evidence shows that there were Brady 24 violations in many other cases, that shows the extent of the deliberate indifference by the D.A.'s office for failing to

1 have a system to ensure that witness protection records were $2 \parallel$ conveyed to the trial Prosecutors. And so we want to see 3 whether violations continued.

THE COURT: Which would make sense if there was any 5 claim in this case that the violation here had to do with 6 witness security, which it doesn't. I mean, you know, if you want to pursue this in another case where there's a witness 8 security issue that resulted in a Brady violation, I think that 9 might be fair game. But I think this goes way too far afield 10 of the relevant issues in this case.

So the last issue is the new, the most recent motion 12 which has to do with his unrelated gun charge. Now the Brady 13 violation that you are alleging in that was there was a note indicating that the gun that he pled guilty to possessing was 15 involved in another shooting?

MS. TAE: Yes, Your Honor, that the D.A.'s office had 17∥ information that that gun had, that his co-defendant in that 18 case had used or been involved with that gun in another shooting.

> THE COURT: Okay.

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And the reason why we're seeking that 22 information is because defendants have indicated that they intend to bring a superceding cause defense that plaintiff 24 would not be entitled to recover damages for the amount of time 25∥ he spent incarcerated on this gun charge. And so we request

this information to help rebut that defense.

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MR. DePAUL: Your Honor, I mean, I think it's 3 abundantly clear that when plaintiff pleads quilty to a 4 concurrent sentence defendants are entitled to argue that that $5\parallel$ time spent incarcerated pursuant to a knowing and voluntary plea is, he's not entitled to recover those damages. And I think it's quite telling that plaintiffs attempted to bring 8 this claim.

This was, they sought to amend their complaint to add 10 this specific claim and Judge Matsumoto was very, very skeptical that they could insert it because the law in our 12 view, and it's in almost everybody's view, it's clear that it's 13 not, it's very unsettled whether or not a plaintiff is entitled 14 \parallel to Brady information before entering into a plea. And then he really, it's highly doubtful that you can bring a claim based 16 on that.

And apparently plaintiff was persuaded, he decided 18 not to bring that claim. So it doesn't seem correct to us that they would not amend the complaint to add the complaint, but still yet get the ability to obtain discovery on it.

But at the end of the day, Your Honor, this isn't a 22 Brady violation. Just because the D.A.'s office may have had information that this gun was involved in another shooting 24 doesn't mean that it's exculpates plaintiff of gun possession, 25 which he pled quilty to under oath and which he admitted to

twice when he was arrested for it.

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THE COURT: Can you tell me a little bit more about 3 the circumstances of the gun possession?

> MS. TAE: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. DePAUL: He is riding in a, go ahead, Haran.

MS. TAE: Sure. So he was a passenger in a car driven by this co-defendant, Ms. Coleman. And she was pulled $8 \parallel$ over I believe because she was driving under the influence, so 9 I think the reason she was pulled over was because she was $10 \parallel$ driving erratically. And when they were pulled over the gun 11 was found under plaintiff's seat. Plaintiff claimed that he 12 was sleeping, he woke up, she tossed the gun at him and then he 13 put it under the seat. He didn't know anything about the gun 14 or where it came from.

When they were arrested Ms. Coleman was found to have 16 bullets matching the caliber of the gun in her pocket. 17 \parallel eventually they were indicted and the D.A. internal status sheets note that, you know, originally the D.A. was 19 anticipating asking Mr. Taylor to cooperate with them against 20 Ms. Coleman because they had this information that it was in fact her gun. But then he ended up getting arrested on the 22 murder charge and, you know, eventually being offered the concurrent time which he accepted after he had been sentenced 24 on the murder case.

And so, I mean, we're not contesting that defendants

1 are entitled to bring that defense, we are saying that if they 2 do bring that defense we're entitled to information related to 3 that case. And the reason why we didn't bring a separate Brady 4 claim on this case after the pre-motion hearing with Judge 5 Matsumoto was because she had indicated during that hearing that, you know, she thought it would be redundant since we're already claiming all of the damages for the whole period of the 8 murder and you know, there wouldn't be double recovery, so what's the point. And that's why we decided not to pursue or 10 to amend the complaint to include it.

But I'd also note that she also opined during that 12 same hearing that she thought that defendant should turn over 13 the material.

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THE COURT: What is it exactly that you're looking for?

So we are looking for information about MS. TAE: 17 \parallel this case, the case file, just to try to figure out what information the D.A.'s office had about her involvement with this gun because, you know, it would show the extent of the Brady violation that occurred.

MR. DePAUL: Your Honor, again, there's no claim 22 \parallel related to this. They tried to bring it, they didn't bring it, 23 there's no claim. And you know, to the extent that they're not 24 asserting the claim they shouldn't be entitled to get discovery 25 on the claim.

MS. TAE: Your Honor, discovery is not limited to $2 \parallel$ just claims by the plaintiff, it also encompasses defenses that 3 the defendants may bring. And they've indicated very clearly 4 that they intend to bring this as a defense, and we should be entitled to evidence related to that defense, to rebut it.

MR. DePAUL: I don't have anything to add, Honor.

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THE COURT: You are definitely bringing this defense, correct, that because he was serving the 15 years for the gun 10 he wouldn't be entitled to damages for that period for the wrongful conviction on the murder?

MR. DePAUL: It would be, it would be 3-and-a-half 13 years, but yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes, okay. All right. I mean, I think they're entitled to something related to that because it is a defense. It might be a claim affirmatively on their side, but it is a defense that defendants are asserting and plaintiff is entitled to materials that would help them overcome that 19 defense. So --

MR. DePAUL: But I think, Your Honor, I think the 21 problem that I'm having is they wouldn't be able to overcome 22 \parallel that even if they had the claim. The law is clear that, it's 23 not as clear that plaintiff isn't entitled to Brady information 24 \parallel before his plea, and it was clearly, it was clear at the time. 25 | Then I don't see the argument that he's entitled to rebut the

defense. In other words if he was unable to prevail on the 2 claim on the merits then isn't allowing them to make their 3 argument just the same thing with respect to damages?

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Your Honor, we disagree with that MS. TAE: characterization of the case law. I think the 2nd Circuit case Avellino still controls, that exculpatory Brady information is required to be disclosed pre-plea. And you know, regardless, 8 this is, whether or not we would prevail, I mean, that's a 9 trial issue. That's not a basis for precluding discovery.

THE COURT: I think ultimately this probably is not going to fly, because I do think the case law is pretty clear that you're not entitled to it prior to a plea. I'll give you a very small amount of leeway in terms of discovery. I suppose it would be useful to, I guess know what information, I guess, the prosecution had at the time regarding the gun being used in a prior shooting. Or at least identifying what this prior 17 shooting was.

But you know, keeping in mind even if it was used by Ms. Coleman in a prior case that doesn't necessarily prevent 20 him from being guilty of possession of it at the time that he was arrested. People share guns all the time.

MS. TAE: Yes, Your Honor, but I think we're entitled 23 to explore that, and you know, constructive possession is a 24 rebuttable presumption. If the D.A.'s office had exculpatory 25 information about that gun and didn't disclose it, I think

1 that's a Brady violation and I think --

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MR. DePAUL: I would also, I'm sorry, Your Honor, I'm 3 sorry, Haran, go ahead.

THE COURT: Well, he also admitted to possessing, and 5 that's part of the plea, so.

MR. DePAUL: And Your Honor, he admitted it at the scene of his arrest. Twice. He said to the police officers 8 whatever is in the car is mine. And then when his mother came 9 to the scene he said to her, mom, I did that. And I believe 10 there was a hearing regarding whether or not those statements 11 would come in in connection with the gun case, and it was ruled 12 that they would.

THE COURT: See if there's something specific 14 regarding this prior shooting, you know. See if you can figure 15 out why they thought the same gun was used in a prior shooting, 16 whether there was like a ballistics match or something. So you $17 \parallel$ can always provide that to them and they'll understand what 18 this prior shooting was.

MR. DePAUL: Okay, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't know if you can go much beyond 21 that.

MS. TAE: Yes, Your Honor. We're just trying to find 23 out what the information was that was in the D.A. office's 24 possession about, you know, what the basis for their belief 25 that she had been involved with this gun previously was.

THE COURT: Yes, see if you can figure out where that 2 information is coming from. You know, if it's something narrow 3 I think, you know, you can turn it over. But I'm not going to allow full scale discovery into a whole separate investigation. But you know, if there's like a ballistics report that shows a match or something simple like that.

MR. DePAUL: Okay, thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: At least explore, see what it is. $9 \parallel$ might be some limited stuff you can turn over, okay.

MR. DePAUL: Okay.

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MS. TAE: Thank you.

MR. DePAUL: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, I think that's everything for 14 now.

So Your Honor, we just request that we have MS. TAE: 16 some sort of production schedule from the defendant. I mean, 17∥ we're still waiting on a lot of material that defendants have already agreed to produce, some of which we've been trying to get for many years. And so we just --

MR. DePAUL: I --

MS. TAE: We just believe that, you know, we need 22 some sort of schedule in order to kind of prevent undue delay.

MR. DePAUL: Your Honor, I don't believe a production 24 schedule is necessary. As we stated in our letter a lot of 25 \parallel this discovery depended on the outcome of the motion to amend.

1 Now that that's decided I'm reviewing and producing materials. $2 \parallel I'$ ve made a production of NYPD training materials next week, I 3 expect to review and produce the Snow Gang materials very soon 4 once I hear back from -- I have a data base for, I'm reviewing a data base of thousands of emails obtained from the D.A.'s 6 office, and now we have, you know, information that I've been ordered to produce in connection with this motion.

It's not, there's been no delay, right. The only 9 reason that the pace of production has slowed was at first the 10 pandemic. But second, the outcome of the motion to amend. that that's been decided we can move forward, and I've started 12 to. So I truly don't believe that there's, it's necessary for 13 the Court to set production deadlines.

THE COURT: Look, --

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MS. TAE: And Your Honor, I just note that the, I'm sorry. Your Honor, we just note that the emails from the D.A.'s office, I mean, Your Honor ordered those to be produced in December of 2019. I mean, we still haven't received those.

MR. DePAUL: Well, I have --

MS. TAE: This delay --

MR. DePAUL: Haran, that's, first of all that's not $22\parallel$ accurate. We definitely produced the information related to 23 the emails for this case. What I'm talking about and what 24 we're referring to is the Monell related emails that were 25 collected in connection with the requests that were made in

1 Benitez. Those are what I'm reviewing now. There was some 2 technical difficulties in both my office and the D.A.'s office. $3 \parallel \text{Obviously everyone was short-staffed because of the pandemic,}$ 4 so there was a delay.

But we have them, I'm reviewing them and I don't see $6 \parallel$ a reason why a Court should set up production deadlines for those. We expect to produce documents, all of the documents 8 that we have to produce before depositions to the extent we 9 can, and then we should go on to depositions. But I don't see 10 that there's been, that there's been any prejudice. We've been 11 waiting for the outcome of the motion to amend, and now we've 12 had that.

THE COURT: All right. See what you can produce in 14 the next month. If you're not getting a good, you know, amount 15 of stuff being produced on a regular basis let me know. 16 don't want to set specific deadlines at this point given the 17∥ wide variety of different things we're talking about, some of 18 which may not even be in defendant's possession yet. But you know, I'd like to move forward so let's try to get things produced on a rolling basis as soon as you can.

MR. DePAUL: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

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MS. TAE: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, have a good day. Stay safe 25 everyone, and --

MR. DePAUL: Your Honor, we do need to set, we do 1 2 need to set a discovery schedule since we technically don't 3 have one, though. THE COURT: All right. So why don't you confer and 4 5 come up with a realistic schedule and submit it. 6 MR. DePAUL: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: All right. MS. TAE: Thank you, Your Honor. 8 9 THE COURT: Okay, have a good day. 10 MS. TAE: Okay. Thank you, take care. 11 MR. DePAUL: Thank you, Your Honor. Bye, bye. 12 MS. TAE: Bye bye. 13 14 CERTIFICATION 15 I, PATRICIA POOLE, court approved transcriber, 16 certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the 17 official electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the 18 above-entitled matter. 19 20 /S/ PATRICIA POOLE 21

22 TRACY GRIBBEN TRANSCRIPTION, LLC DATE: May 14, 2021

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